This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Enslave the liberty of but one human being and the liberties of the world are put in peril.—William Lloyd Garrison.

WHOLE NO. 1404 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1938 — FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer — VOL. 28, NO. 11

EDITORIAL

Federal Labor Boards and the Workers

The danger to working men and women of Federal labor boards given statutory authority to determine wages, hours, and work standards generally, is plainly and emphatically set forth in the analysis issued by the American Federation of Labor of the Federation's bill providing a flat minimum for wages at forty cents an hour and a maximum work week of forty hours for oppressed and sweated industries, with enforcement of the law placed in the hands of the United States Department of Justice, instead of in a government board, composed of one or more persons, with autocratic and arbitrary powers provided in the bill which the House of Representatives recommitted to the House Labor Committee last December, following strenuous objections to its enactment made by the American Federation of Labor.

Pointing out that "administrative machinery cannot be entrusted with the power and obligation to make the required determinations for the effective enforcement of fair pay legislation," and that the findings and determinations on jurisdiction in the limited groups of workers to which the bill recommitted by the House was to have application, "are in many respects identical to, in many respects similar to, and in many respects even more involved than those required in the effective enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act," the American Federation of Labor's statement said:

"With trial and error as teacher, it is now generally agreed, as Labor has found, that administration of the National Labor Relations Act by the National Labor Relations Board is fatally defective. It is now apparent that such administration by the National Labor Relations Board has in many instances repudiated generally accepted concepts and disrupted tried and tested principles of collective bargaining between Capital and Labor. It has impaired and destroyed rights of contract and of property upon which Labor has hitherto predicated its very existence and continued progress. Such administration has brought turmoil into industrial relations, has usurped the prerogatives of the courts essential to the preservation of our democratic form of government and has jeopardized industrial freedom and initiative—all contrary to the clear intent of the Congress to create unrestricted opportunities for Labor to organize, to strengthen bargaining agencies, to promote their practices and to foster the objective of a more harmonious and stabilized relationship between Labor and Capital as part of the national policy for the general good.

"It is therefore generally recognized, and the American Federation of Labor insists, that it is no longer safe to permit a Government Board of that kind or a similar administrator to make the many determinations necessary in the administration of Fair Pay legislation: whether, for instance, collective bargaining is effective in a particular industry or whether collective bargaining machinery is adequate in a particular case when predicated upon open, voluntary and harmonious cooperation between employers and independent collective bargaining agencies; to determine the proper units for classification of labor generally recognized as craft labor for purposes of collective bargaining; or to make the other numerous determinations under the Fair Pay legislation upon the precedents established by the National Labor Relations Board on the basis of interpretations of corresponding language in the National Labor Relations Act."

The Federation cited the "apparent lack of equipment" by the National Bituminous Coal Board "to deal with intricate economic and social facts" in connection with fixing coal prices, "its unrepresentative character in dealing with considerations requiring representativeness," and declared that the determinations connected with the economic and social facts used as the basis for wage standards are even more involved than those required for fixing coal prices.

These facts, the Federation's statement concluded, coupled with "the tendency of administrative agencies to grasp and exercise an autocratic usurpation of power in matters seriously affecting the destiny of the entire population, all warn against substituting an administrative board or other independent governmental agency for the parties in determining for them the wages of labor's hire and the terms and conditions under which Labor and Capital shall, side by side, function together. And let it never be forgotten that Labor as well as Capital is ever on the alert to detect and guard against a fettering of freedom, even when friendly hands offer a kindly bondage."

The real remedy for this dangerous situation is found in the American Federation of Labor Wages and Hours Bill providing simply for a forty hour maximum work week and a wage of not less than forty cents an hour, applicable to every section of the United States, and without the establishment of any administrative machinery.

(From March 8 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

TWO SUPREME COURT OPINIONS HOLD COMPANY UNIONS ILLEGAL

Unanimous Decisions Affirm Labor Act Provision Declaring Employer-Controlled Groups of Employes Illegal and Providing for Their Abolition.

By A. L. of L. News Service.

The two recent unanimous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States voiding company unions of bus operators employed by the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., and the Greyhound Management Company, in one case, and Pacific Greyhound Lines, Inc., in the other case, pulled another prop from under so-called labor organizations promoted and controlled by employers.

Based on Decision in Railway Clerks Case

Competent observers pointed out that the Supreme Court's decisions reaffirmed the principles enunciated a number of years ago in the Railway Clerks versus Texas & New Orleans Railway Company case, to the effect that where a company interferes with the self-organization of its employes through the establishment and maintenance of a company-dominated union, the employer be legally directed to disestablish such company union.

The present decisions, it was said, are significant in that employers will now know that they may not foster company-dominated unions as a method of interference with legitimate unionization by employes.

Prohibited by Labor Act

The National Labor Relations Act declares that it is illegal for an employer to dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any

(Continued on Page 2)

LUMBER AND SAWMILL UNION FORGES AHEAD

Many Locals of A. F. of L. Affiliate Established on Pacific Coast.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Seattle, Wash.—The Loggers' Department of the Oregon-Washington Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers is making rapid progress in enrolling new local unions, with indications that all eligible locals will eventually be chartered.

Following impressive Brotherhood rites here recently, the first charter was issued to Local No. 2894, of Seattle. This was followed by a charter to Local No. 2893, of Marblemount. Then came applications from loggers' locals in Manzanita, Oregon, and from Weyerhaeuser Camp No. 8 at Kelso.

A new charter for a local of Lumber and Sawmill Workers was recently issued to workers at Crescent City, California. Strenuous efforts by the C. I. O. local there brought the lumber industry in the town to a standstill, but operations were promptly resumed following the formation of an A. F. of L. local, which started out with 60 members.

Plans are now under way for holding a convention of District No. 1 of the Loggers' Department of the Council, probably at Everett. The District includes the Puget Sound and Grays Harbor areas. It is planned that different groups will hold separate conventions, to consider problems particularly affecting them, with all welded into the strong Council for mutual protection and advancement.

FEDERAL PRISON LABOR ACT SAFEGUARDED BY A. F. OF L.

Bill Which Would Have Abolished State-Use System In U. S. Penitentiaries Shelved By House Judiciary Committee.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Back in 1930, the American Federation of Labor sponsored the enactment of a Federal law to provide for the diversification of employment of Federal prisoners and for their training in trades and occupations. One purpose of the measure was to limit the sale of goods manufactured in Federal penitentiaries to the various departments of the Federal Government. This was accomplished by Section 7 of the act, which reads as follows:

"The several Federal departments and independent establishments and all other Government institutions of the United States shall purchase at not to exceed current market prices, such products of the industries herein authorized to be carried on as meet their requirements and as may be available and are authorized by the appropriations from which such purchases are made. Any disputes as to the price, quality, suitability or character of the products manufactured in any prison industry and offered to any Government department shall be arbitrated by a board consisting of the Comptroller General of the United States, the Superintendent of Supplies of the General Supply Committee, and the chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, or their representatives. The decision of said board shall be final and binding upon all parties."

Repeal of Section Seven Sought

During the special session of Congress last November, Representative Frank W. Towey, Jr., of New Jersey,

(Continued on Page 2)

C. I. O. HELD POLITICAL MOVEMENT OF ONE MAN

Dillon Refuses to Address Meeting at Wheeling Sponsored by Committee for Industrial Organization.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Charleston, W. Va.—F. J. Dillon, Acting President of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, refused to deliver a scheduled address before the Ohio Valley Trades & Labor Assembly, Wheeling, W. Va., on the evening of February 24th, on the same program with Congressman Robert L. Ramsay, of Follansbee, representing the first district of West Virginia, an announced candidate for reelection.

Dillon told reporters in his hotel room that he came to Wheeling under the impression that this was to be a labor meeting under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor but was amazed to find a political gathering under officers of the C. I. O. and under the domination of John L. Lewis and declined to participate in any such meeting. Ned Sims, Wheeling printer who Dillon said had C. I. O. affiliations, was scheduled to introduce Congressman Ramsay to the meeting.

"The facts were misrepresented to me" said Dillon. "I believe it was a clever effort to trick me into endorsing a political meeting under domination of the C. I. O. Candidates for public office should take heed of the warning of results in Detroit and Akron where the C. I. O. was overwhelmingly repudiated. C. I. O. endorsements will insure defeat and candidates seeking the endorsement of such an organization invite defeat regardless of who they are.

Dominated by Lewis

"The C. I. O. in my judgment," said Dillon, "is not a labor organization. It

(Continued on Page 2)

(From March 2 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

American Federation of Labor Sponsored Creation Of United States Department of Labor, Green Says

"There Can Be No Rival Claim For This Honorable Achievement," He Tells Birthday Party; Declares It "Is the Only Federal Department Solely Dedicated to the Promotion of Human Welfare and Betterment"; Was Established in 1913 After Many Years of Struggle by the American Organized Labor Movement.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United States Department of Labor was celebrated in Washington by a dinner in the Mayflower Hotel where William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, appropriately declared that the Department was the child of the A. F. of L. and emphasized the fact that it is the only department of the Federal Government consecrated to human welfare.

In addition to being a birthday gathering in honor of the Labor Department the dinner was also a tribute to the victory gained by the organized labor movement of the United States on March 4, 1913, when President William Howard Taft, on the last day of his term, signed the bill establishing the Department, and by so doing brought to an end the long struggle initiated by the American Federation of Labor at the time of its organization in 1881.

In addition to Mr. Green those who made addresses at the dinner were D. V. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York; Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, and Henry I. Harriman, former chief of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins acted as toastmaster.

TEXT OF GREEN'S ADDRESS

In reviewing the events leading up to the establishment of the Department of Labor, the duties it performs, and the achievements of organized labor since the Department began functioning in 1913, Mr. Green said:

"The American Federation of Labor regards it a responsibility as well as a privilege to participate in the anniversary of the first quarter of a century of the Federal Department of Labor.

"Our interest in a governmental agency to provide factual material to measure progress and determine policies is long standing. Article 10 of the statement of purposes adopted by the first convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held almost sixty years ago, emphasized the wholesome work of the state bureaus of labor statistics and recommended a similar Federal Bureau supervised by a 'person identified with the wage earners of the country.'

"After such an agency had been created in 1883 and was well started in particular work, the 1896 convention of the American Federation of Labor directed the Executive Council to draft a bill to create a Federal Department of Labor with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet.

"The Federation believed then and now believes that peaceful progress for all of our citizens was of primary national concern, and that only by furnishing all groups of citizens with information needed to advance their standards of living could all groups share in social progress.

Dissatisfied With Commerce and Labor Department

"The immediate response to this legislative proposal was a bill proposing a Department of Commerce and Industries and in 1903 the enactment of basic legislation creating the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"The American Federation of Labor did not believe the statistical and other information developed merely as an activity in a Department organized for service to the owners of industries could with equal effectiveness provide service for wage earners employed by these owners. Even with the best of intentions information so collected and interpreted would be colored by the experience of those identified with employing interests. So the American Federation of Labor pressed its claim for a separate Department of Labor with a Secretary to represent the interests of Labor in the President's Cabinet.

"At the very end of President Taft's administration a bill providing for the creation of a Department of Labor passed both Houses of Congress and was signed as one of his final official acts. In the light of these historical facts it is most fitting and appropriate that the American Federation of Labor should participate in the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Labor.

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor have always regarded the Department of Labor as its sponsored creation. There can be no rival claim for this honorable achievement. For this special reason those associated with the American Federation of Labor have continuously maintained a deep interest in the maintenance and administration of the Department of Labor.

Wilson Was First Labor Secretary

"The appointment of Honorable William B. Wilson, the first Secretary of Labor, was peculiarly fitting. For years he had served as Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, and later a union card member of the House of Representatives where he had been materially helpful in advancing labor legislation. Labor's nonpartisan political policy was then beginning to bring positive results. But when the Department of Labor was an accepted public institution, the American Federation of Labor found it had a continuing responsibility for adequate appropriations, to defend the Department against proposals to curtail its activity by transferring its bureaus, and to advise the Department how it can best serve Labor.

Consecrated to Human Welfare

"The Department of Labor is the only Federal Department solely dedicated to the promotion of human welfare and betterment. In the preamble to the organic act creating the Department of Labor, its purpose is stated in these words: '. . . to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.'

Interprets Department's Duties

"In endorsing and supporting this statement of the functions of the Department of Labor, the Federation interpreted these duties to mean the collection and preparation of material and information for the promotion of wage earners' welfare; information on standards that will enable all to measure progress, and plan for betterment as workers and as citizens; information that will help better terms and conditions of work; information that will help develop and improve the instrumentalities and devices of collective bargaining; information on standards that make training for employment efficient and continuously useful, together with an adequate employment service; information on these standards to define and restrict eligibility

(Continued on Page 2)

PACIFIC LONGSHOREMEN RETURNING TO A. F. OF L.

Men Are Definitely Disgusted With C. I. O. Union-Splitting Policy.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Portland, Ore.—The swing of workers from the CIO back to the protective affiliation with the American Federation of Labor has extended to longshoremen here.

The International Longshoremen's Association has already signed up many members in an intensive reorganization drive with a two-point program, which includes:

1. Re-establish the I. L. A. on the entire Pacific Coast. Eliminate all outside influences and confine the membership to legitimate, bona fide longshoremen on the original registration list.

2. Revive, organize and perfect the Maritime Federation, with the idea of placing it on a workable basis and making it a national institution.

With five Portland sawmills now operating under A. F. of L. charters, longshoremen see a break away from the CIO, which has tried hard to dominate both of these groups. The revived Federation is to include all sea-going crafts, longshoremen, waterfront teamsters; also super-cargoes and checkers, the latter included in the longshoremen's group. Many application cards have already been received.

Charles Peabody, international organizer of the International Longshoremen's Association and vice president of the Pacific Coast District, made the following informative statement regarding the existing situation caused by the impending disintegration of the groups affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization:

"The CIO has had nearly six months, which is ample time to show what it can do.

"Its net accomplishments to date have been two: It separated the longshoremen and lumber and sawmill workers from the rest of the labor movement; then it split these groups

(Continued on Page 2)

FURNITURE UNION WINS STRIKE IN MINNEAPOLIS

Agreement Signed by Clark Box Company Grants Five Cents an Hour Wage Increase and Other Benefits.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The local Furniture Workers' Union won an outstanding victory in a settlement by which a union contract was secured with the J. R. Clark Box Company, following a strike lasting three weeks.

The agreement provides for five cents an hour increase for all workers, with a minimum rate of 50 cents an hour; also a guarantee of seniority rights and other favorable adjustments.

A reported resort to skulduggery was squelched by the union, with the cooperation of Governor Benson, who has been commended for his fairness to labor. The head of the J. R. Clark Box Company happens to be Major J. R. Clark, of the militia. He was quoted as boasting of close friendship with Mayor Leach and that he was going to fight the members of the Furniture Workers' Union on strike at his plant until they got hungry and "learned something." An attempt to use militiamen as strikebreakers, with the backing of the so-called Citizens' Alliance, an anti-social outfit out to smash organized labor, was reported as headed off through the intervention of Governor Benson.

The net result was a smashing victory for the Furniture Workers' Union and union officials are of the opinion that Major J. R. Clark, of the militia, has "learned something"!

C.I.O. Dictatorship Denounced by Frey

A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department Official Tells Radio Audience Differences in Labor Movement Were Caused by Attempt of John L. Lewis and His Associates to Overthrow Majority Rule in the American Federation of Labor and Establish Minority Control.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—The differences that disturb the organized labor movement can be settled by applying the principles of democracy, John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, declared here in a radio debate with Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O. affiliate. The debate, featured on the Town Meeting of the Air program, was broadcast over the N. B. C. network.

In his prepared address Mr. Frey ascribed the division in Labor's ranks to the refusal of a minority group in the 1935 Convention of the American Federation of Labor to abide by majority rule. After reviewing the steps leading up to the recent labor peace conferences, he said:

Lewis Blocked Labor Unity

"When committees representing the American Federation of Labor and the Committee of Industrial Organization did confer they found it possible to harmonize what had been the principal points of difference between the two organizations. They reached a common basis for adjustment with which both committees were in accord; then, to everyone's astonishment and regret, the Chairman of the CIO vetoed the basis for adjustment which had been reached.

"That action was control by dictatorship as contrasted with self-government by applying the principles and the methods of democracy.

"Again, as in 1935, when the CIO was organized, the policy of a militant minority, or of dictator control, had superseded the democratic method.

C. I. O. Scrapped Majority Rule

"Our examination of the causes for the present division in labor's ranks in-

(Continued on Page 2)

Delicatessen Clerks Win Pay Boost Pact

San Francisco, Calif (AFLWNS).—Wage increases running from 10 to 30 per cent, vacations with pay, no broken shifts, limitation of night shifts to two-thirds of the nights in any month and a Board of Adjustment to decide grievances, were won in a signed agreement secured by Retail Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 with the Retail Delicatessen Merchants' Association of San Francisco. The contract will continue in effect for 13 months.

(From March 8 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

FISH INDUSTRY COUNCIL FORMED IN CALIFORNIA

Negotiations for Agreement With Sardine Products Institute Started—Pacific Coast Council Planned; C. I. O. Opposed.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Monterey, Calif.—The California State Council of Fish Industry Workers met in Monterey, elected permanent officers, pledged its full support to the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor and vigorous opposition to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Mrs. Andrea Gomez, business agent of Fish Cannery Workers Union No. 20147, Terminal Island, San Pedro, elected temporary president at the first meeting in San Francisco, was named permanent president, and other temporary officers blanketed in as permanent ones.

The Council appointed a committee to consider uniform wage, hour and working condition agreements in the sardine branch of the industry and meet with the California Sardine Products Institute.

The Council also voted a levy of one cent per month per member of each affiliated union to carry on its work, and to hold its next meeting in Santa Barbara on Saturday, March 19th. The Council represents more than 11,000 workers in all branches of the industry. Additional units are expected to affiliate.

Representatives of fish industry unions in Benecia, Richmond, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Monterey, San Pedro and San Diego, attended.

Plans are for ultimate formation of a Tri-State or Pacific Coast Council of Fish Industry Workers.

(From March 8 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

WORKERS EDUCATION PROGRESSES IN OHIO

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The Ohio State Federation of Labor, which has been carrying forward a comprehensive program of workers' education during the past two years under the leadership of DeWitt Huffman, its Educational Director, has just concluded two Labor Forums on Social Security and Unemployment Compensation at Lima and Mansfield, in cooperation with the Central Labor Bodies of those cities.

In Marion, Central Labor Union and Machinists' Union officials recently held the first of a series of educational and organization meetings.

In addition to the Labor Forums, the Educational Director is conducting a Radio Educational Program, as well as lectures in the Central Labor Unions.

At a recent special meeting of the Executive Board of the Columbus Federation of Labor, a proposal was considered for the establishment of a speakers' bureau to acquaint local industrialists and the general public with the sound basic principles on which the Federation is founded.

ROOSEVELT SIGNS SMALL CLAIMS COURT LAW FOR NATION'S CAPITAL

President Green of American Federation of Labor Commends Measure Simplifying Legal Procedure For Poor Litigants in Debt Cases Involving $50 or Less; Lawyers Not Required.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Poor litigants in the District of Columbia now have the benefit of a small claims branch of the Municipal Court which calls for simple, informal hearings in cases of debt not in excess of $50 and does away with the necessity of hiring lawyers, either by suitors or by defendants.

This desirable reform in court procedure became a fact when President Roosevelt signed the bill passed by Congress authorizing the creation of the court. The measure had a stormy voyage through Congress. But the action of the President, simple in itself, ended one of the bitterest fights that was ever waged in Congress over a measure concerning the District of Columbia.

According to the Washington Daily News, "The alignment was definite between a progressive faction which clearly saw the need for such a reform and the conservative faction which could not see it."

The opposition to the bill included the District of Columbia Bar Association.

Approved by A. F. of L.

In a statement on the advantages of the measure, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The American Federation of Labor is deeply gratified by the estab-

(Continued on Page 2)

PROGRESSIVE MINERS WIN COAL MINE VOTE

Employes of Eureka Mine Number Two, Tilden, Illinois, Defeat United Mine Workers in Ballot For Collective Bargaining Agency.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Tilden, Ill.—The Progressive Miners of America were victors over the United Mine Workers of America in an election, supervised by the National Labor Relations Board, of the employes of Eureka Mine No. 2, of the Jones Brothers Coal Company here to determine whether the coal miners desired to retain their affiliation with the Progressive Miners. Out of 150 votes cast, 77 were registered for the Progressive Miners and 69 for the United Mine Workers. Three ballots were contested and one was void.

According to "The Progressive Miner," the official organ of the Progressive Miners of America, "Eureka Mine No. 2 closed down in March, 1937, due to a defaulted payroll, and Local Union No. 12, P. M. of A., acting for its members, secured a judgment against the company for approximately $10,000 in overdue wages. The judgment is still unsettled.

Raid by United Mine Workers

"After a long period of idleness and privation by the miners and their families, the U. M. W. of A. henchmen seemed to think the time was ripe to take advantage of the situation, and a horde of Lewis' flunkies appeared on the scene loaded down with filthy lucre."

The United Mine Workers of America organized a local union in Tilden, consisting in part of a few miners who had deserted the P. M. of A. Later the company signed a contract with the United Mine Workers Local and attempted, without success, to operate

(Continued on Page 2)

(From March 8 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

CALIFORNIA UNIONS PLAN A. F. L. POLITICAL LEAGUE

Pre-Primary Endorsement of Candidates Proposed by New Unit Endorsed by President Green.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—With impetus added by the endorsement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, plans for the first conference of the A. F. of L. Political League of California at Santa Barbara on March 20th are going forward rapidly, it was announced here.

Check-up of credentials received from A. F. of L. Unions shows representation for a complete cross-section of the State, Edward D. Vandeleur, temporary secretary of the League, said.

Invitations have been sent to all building trades unions and any other A. F. of L. Unions not affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, to send two delegates.

C. J. Haggerty, Los Angeles, temporary president of the League, reports building trades and other groups in Southern California are responding heartily to the conference call. Clarence E. Dowd, Fresno, district vice president of the California State Federation of Labor, and other members of the Executive Council have made requests for additional credential blanks for their districts.

President Green recently endorsed the move for the A. F. of L. political conference, and approved the plan of endorsing candidates before the primaries instead of afterwards.

The pre-primary endorsement plan is one of the aims of the A. F. of L. Political League of California.

Applications for credential blanks and other information may be made by any A. F. of L. Union in California to the League, care of the California State Federation of Labor, 1095 Market Street, San Francisco, or to any district vice president.

N. Y. EMBALMERS UNION WINS FINE AGREEMENT

Contract With Large Undertaking Firm Includes Minimum Wages and Prices, Apprentice Rules and Provision For Arbitration.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—The Licensed Embalmers Federal Labor Union No. 21381 of Greater New York, American Federation of Labor, have made great progress since receiving their charter a few weeks ago. Before the union was two months old it succeeded in getting a signed contract with one of the largest undertaking establishments in greater New York. The agreement provides for a closed shop, with a minimum wage of $40 for steadily employed licensed embalmers, and a minimum wage of $60 per month for apprentice embalmers for the first year, and $75 per month for the second year.

The contract calls for each salaried embalmer and apprentice to be entitled to two nights off a week, and one full day. Not more than one apprentice embalmer shall be employed to each licensed embalmer. Whenever the embalmer or apprentice is requested to work on his day off, he shall be paid an extra day's pay pro rata.

The agreement also provides for extra compensation where the embalmer or apprentice after completing his night off, is called before 8 o'clock in the morning. Extra work at night calls for a minimum of $3.00 after 6 o'clock to 10.30 P. M.

Minimum price for embalming a dead

(Continued on Page 2)

Frisco Soda Jerkers Sign Up Fifty Firms

San Francisco, Calif (AFLWNS).—The local Joint Board of culinary crafts here has under way an intensive campaign for organization of drug stores and miscellaneous establishments in the industry, reported to be making steady headway.

The most significant result of the drive so far was the recent signing of a union agreement with the Retail Creamery Association, covering the employes of soda fountains in fifty stores.

TEACHERS FORM MODEL EDUCATION BILLS UNIT

Baltimore, Md. (AFLWNS).—The National Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Teachers has established a model bill bureau here.

Operating under the supervision of Dr. Rose Thalheimer, the bureau is preparing to serve as guides for action by State legislatures.

The bureau has already produced a bill on sabbatical laws and is collecting data for bills concerning certification, salary schedules, tenure, and retirement.

Dowagiac Firm Signs Molders' Union Pact

"Independent Union" Passes Into the Sleep That Knows No Waking.

Dowagiac, Mich. (AFLWNS).—Another "company union" bit the well known dust here, when Local No. 409, International Molders' Union of North America secured a closed shop contract with the Round Oak Company.

The "independent" union, recently organized for purposes of collective bargaining for the firm's employes, has been disbanded. Instead, the A. F. of L. union has been recognized as the sole collective bargaining agency for workers employed by the Round Oak Company. The union agreement was arrived at through peaceful negotiations.

TWO SUPREME COURT OPINIONS HOLD COMPANY UNIONS ILLEGAL

(Continued from Page 1)

labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it and provides administrative authority to require the dissolution of such employer-controlled "unions."

Unfair Labor Practices Charged

Complaints were filed with the National Labor Relations Board charging the Greyhound companies with promoting and supporting "unions" of their employes in violation of the unfair labor practices sections of the Labor Act. The Labor Board found the complaints justified and ordered the companies to withdraw recognition of the "unions" and disestablish them.

The third and ninth Federal Circuit Courts of Appeal held that the Labor Board had exceeded its statutory authority and refused to give judicial sanction to the Board's orders.

Collective Bargaining Obstructed

Reversing these rulings, the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone, said:

"Before enactment of National Labor Relations Act this Court recognized that the maintenance of a company union, dominated by the employer, may be a ready and effective means of obstructing self-organization of employes and their choice of their own representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining."

Turning to the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., and Greyhound Management Company, Justice Stone said the findings show that the respondents "had engaged in unfair labor practices by interfering with, restraining and coercing employes in the exercise of their rights guaranteed by Section 7 (of the National Labor Relations Act), in that they had interfered with the formation and administration of a labor organization of their employes, Employes Association of Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., and had contributed financial and other support to it," in violation of the Labor Act.

Violations of the Labor Act were also developed in the investigation of the practices of Pacific Greyhound Lines, Inc.

Railway Labor Act Cited

The opinion then pointed out that the experience in administering the Railway Labor Act had shown company unions to be a stumbling block to effective collective bargaining

"Congress, in enacting the Labor Relations Act, had in mind the experience in the administration of the Railway Labor Act," Justice Stone continued, "and declared that the former was 'an amplification and further clarification of the principles' of the latter.

"To secure to employes the benefits of self-organization and collective bargaining through representatives of the employees own choosing the board was authorized to order the abandonment of unfair labor practices and to take affirmative action which would carry out the policy of the act."

Incapable of Collective Bargaining

Under these conditions the Supreme Court held that the authority administering the Labor Act had the statutory right to demand the abolition of the company unions, and therefore reversed the decisions of the two Circuit Courts of Appeal which held that the Labor Act did not give the administrative authority such power.

FEDERAL PRISON LABOR ACT SAFEGUARDED BY A. F. OF L.

(Continued from Page 1)

introduced a bill, H. R. 8339, to repeal Section 7 of the Act of 1930. Its repeal was favored by private concerns who want to break down the regulations governing convict labor built up by the organized labor movement after many years of struggle for the introduction and extension of the State-use system.

Opposed by A. F. of L.

William C. Roberts, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, emphatically opposed the enactment of the Towey bill in the hearing held by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

"The American Federation of Labor feels that the passage of H.R. 8339 is unnecessary and would be inimical to the interest of free labor," Mr. Roberts told the committee. "The bill not only repeals Section 7, but the entire intent of the law approved May 27, 1930.

"At a meeting of the Executive Council in Miami, Florida, February 8, 1938, a resolution was adopted directing the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor to present its views on this measure. The opposition of the American Federation of Labor to repealing Section 7, is based upon the following:

State-Use System Menaced

"1. For years the Federation has been advocating the State-use system as the best solution of the prison labor problem. The system is in effect in the Federal prisons. Under it, all goods made in such prisons are sold only to other departments or agencies of the Federal government. The very heart of the system is the section this bill seeks to repeal, which requires other Federal departments and agencies to purchase prison-made goods, if available and suitable.

"2. Should the mandatory provision as to purchase of prison-made goods by other government agencies be repealed, the industries in the Federal institutions will either have to close down or will be forced to compete with private industry for government requirements. The inevitable result of this competition with goods produced by prison labor would be to depress prices and in reducing prices to meet prison labor costs outside industry would be compelled to reduce the wages of free labor.

Controlled by Federal Prisons Industries

"3. Federal Prison Industries, Inc., a government-owned corporation, has charge of the manufacture and sale to other government departments and agencies of all goods made in the Federal prisons. Its board of directors is composed of five persons appointed by the President. One director represents the Government, one represents agriculture, one represents labor, one represents consumers and retailers and one represents industry. The American Federation of Labor believes that this board of directors offers an impartial forum to which any complaints as to undue competition or burden upon outside industry may be presented. A member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is a member of this Board.

"Before presenting legislation of this kind, the proponents should have submitted their grievances to the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., which provides:

"'It shall be the duty of the board of directors to diversify so far as practicable prison industrial operations and so operate the prison shops that no single private industry shall be forced to bear an undue burden of competition from the products of the prison workshops.'

"The American Federation of Labor therefore believes that a terrible injury will be done free labor if Section 7 is repealed. While the object of the bill is in the interest of one industry it would affect all industries in the Federal prisons.

"For these reasons the Executive Council directed the American Federation of Labor Legislative Committee to oppose the bill."

At the conclusion of the hearing Judiciary Committee members indicated that the bill would not be pressed for consideration by the House of Representatives—in other words, it was shelved.

ROOSEVELT SIGNS SMALL CLAIMS COURT LAW FOR NATION'S CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

lishment in the District of Columbia of a Small Claims Court. The American Federation of Labor convention went on record for this legislation. It was supported from the outset by the American Federation of Government Employes and the Central Labor Council of Washington, D. C.

"Signing of the bill by President Roosevelt will greatly benefit the people of Washington. It is also a personal triumph for Municipal Court Judge Nathan Cayton, who fought untiringly for the enactment of the measure."

Procedure For Poor Debtors

The Small Claims Court Act provides that judges of the District of Columbia Municipal Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all cases in which the amount of the plaintiff's claim is not more than $50 exclusive of interest, attorneys fees, protest fees and costs. The court has authority to settle by methods of arbitration and conciliation. The judges may also act as referees or arbitrators either alone or in conjunction with other persons. When the court is set up it will be possible for debtor and creditor to meet informally and discuss their case in nonjudicial language at virtually no expense.

In addition to handling claims of $50 or less without the usual court procedure, the small claims court is empowered to act as conciliator in larger cases regardless of the amount involved, if all parties connected therewith request it.

Costs Reduced

The Small Claims Court will reduce expenses by litigants by providing a minimum flat fee of $1, which may be waived for those unable to pay, thus doing away with needless and costly continuances and making it unnecessary to be represented by counsel, either to institute or defend a suit. A definitely progressive feature of the law is the stipulation that the term "pauper" shall not be employed by the court.

Praised by Judge Cayton

The creation of the Small Claims Court brings about the realization of the dream of Judge Nathan Cayton of the Municipal Court, who almost single handedly brought about the enactment of the law. When informed that the President had signed the act Judge Cayton said:

"I am happy to learn that a two-year battle for this measure has finally been crowned with success. I am sure a Small Claims Court will work to the advantage of all concerned."

Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen Charter District Council For Northwest Area

Local Unions in Four States and Alaska Are Included in New Set-Up.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A charter has been granted, effective March 1, for the formation of a district council of local unions of the International Federation of Technical Engineers', Architects', and Draftsmen's Unions in the northwest territory which is comprised of the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and the Territory of Alaska, C. L. Rosemund, president of the Federation, announced in a statement released from his office in the A. F. of L. Building here.

"The local unions in this section of the great northwest, owing to their remoteness from headquarters in Washington and the occasions which arise from time to time requiring prompt action," Mr. Rosemund said, "decided to form this council to expedite the organizing activity in this territory and at the same time to better look after the interests of the existing members.

"While this means a sustained and redoubled organizing effort to reach out in the more remote regions, it is particularly desired at the present time to enroll the engineering employes of the larger manufacturing and industrial establishments in that section.

"A case in point is the Boeing Aircraft Factory where a concerted drive will be put on, even to the extent of going before the National Labor Relations Board to speak in behalf of the engineering employes of this concern.

"Those actively identified with this newly formed district are of the conservative, constructive type, meaning by that that their policies and actions are not governed by vagaries and emotionalism but by calm, dispassionate reason and logic. With such a foundation it is proposed to build an organization in that territory which will advance the economic interests and material welfare of those following engineering, architectural and drafting pursuits."

C.I.O. Dictatorship Denounced by Frey

(Continued from Page 1)

dicates that the outstanding reason for the existence of a dual, secession trade union movement, was the determination of a small group to scrap the democratic principle of determination of policy by the vote of the majority; the principle upon which the A. F. of L. had been organized and which had governed its development.

"The remedy to heal the differences which now exist is obvious. It is a general return of loyalty to the basic principles of self-government. Men must learn in a democracy that when they meet to consider the adoption of policies they must meet in good faith. They must learn that the way of dual organization and secession is destructive instead of constructive; that it is fatal to the existence of good faith.

Minority Control Condemned

"There can be no adjustment of differences which develop within the trade union movement so long as one group insists upon applying minority rule, and what this implies, the policy of dualism, secession and control by force instead of by the democratic method.

"That present differences can be adjusted is evidenced by the fact that the committees of both groups in joint sessions did reach a basis for mutual accord. That agreement would be functioning today had it not been vetoed by the Chairman of the CIO."

C. I. O. HELD POLITICAL MOVEMENT OF ONE MAN

(Continued from Page 1)

is fundamentally a political movement dominated by one man and being used to advance the personal political ambitions of that person. He seeks to select, dominate and dictate to public officials and that is contrary to the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and I don't think the American people endorse any such move.

"The rank and file of local unions in Wheeling will not support this political movement. Their brains and their votes are not in the pocket of Mr. Lewis to be dished out at his command to further his political ambitions.

"Many will remember the time when Mr. Lewis said that he was going to elect a governor of West Virginia, but he didn't and he will be equally as successful in this instance." Dillon explained that he referred to the candidacy of L. R. Via, of Huntington, Lewis endorsed candidate for Governor in the 1934 primary election, who was defeated by Governor Homer A. Holt for the Democratic nomination.

"John L. Lewis," said the Federation president, "is a life-long Republican, eating at the table of the New Deal, in space bought by the Mine Workers and without their consent."

PROGRESSIVE MINERS WIN COAL MINE VOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

the mine. The long controversy was seemingly ended when an orderly election proved conclusively that a majority of the employes of the mine favored the Progressive Miners of America as their collective bargaining agency.

Three Elections Won

The Eureka Mine No. 2 election was the third one in which the Progressive Miners of America defeated the United Mine Workers. The first instance was the mine of the Prairie State Coal Company at Mark, Ill., in January, 1934. Out of 410 ballots, 264 were cast for the Progressive Miners of America and 146 for the United Mine Workers.

The next election was at Mine "B" at Springfield, Ill., December 15, 1937. Out of 430 ballots, 404 were cast for the Progressive Miners of America, 25 for the United Mine Workers, and 2 for neither union.

The third election was the one just held at Eureka Mine No. 2 of the Jones Brothers Coal Company, where the Progressive Miners of America again rolled up a comfortable majority against the United Mine Workers.

(From March 8 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

LABOR NEWS BROADCAST IN A. F. OF L. PROGRAM

Feature Opened With Woll as Chairman of Special Radio Committee.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—"The Labor Parade," an A. F. of L. radio program featuring a fifteen minute broadcast of outstanding news events, was inaugurated here over station WOL of the Mutual Broadcasting System. In announcing the radio program the American Federation of Labor stated that it had been under consideration for a number of months, adding: "About two months ago President Green appointed Vice President Matthew Woll as chairman of a committee to perfect arrangements and put the program into production."

The inauguration of the program included a talk by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, the action of the A. F. of L. Executive Council in revoking the charter of the United Mine Workers of America, and events in the life of Andrew Furuseth, recently deceased president of the International Seamen's Union of America.

"The Labor Parade" will be on the air once a month. The next broadcast will be made on Wednesday, March 23, at ten P. M. It was stated that fifty stations had agreed to carry the program.

Building Trades Hit C. I. O.-Cut Lumber

Everett, Wash. (AFLWNS).—The use of CIO-cut lumber is to be "discouraged" by unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Council here. The action supports a boycott of CIO lumber products that has received considerable support throughout the United States.

A resolution presented by the District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers at a recent meeting was voted approval by the Building and Construction Trades Council.

SEATTLE MATTRESS FIRMS ALL SIGN UP WITH UNION

Seattle, Wash. (AFLWNS).—All factories and stores in Seattle where mattresses are made and renovated now have union employees.

The clean sweep was brought about through the recent signing of union contracts with the Mattress Workers' Union by 14 additional retail mattress manufacturers and renovators.

(From March 8 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

SYRACUSE STREET CAR UNION WINS PAY BOOST

Arbitration Award Increases Wages Six and Eight Cents an Hour and Gives Each Man $145 Back Pay.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Syracuse, N. Y.—A new peak in their hourly wage rates and approximately $145 in back pay per man were won by Syracuse street car men, members of Division 580 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America, in an award rendered by an arbitration board consisting of Robert Deneen, chairman, William Goff, arbitrator for the union, and John Smith, arbitrator for the company.

The back pay resulting from the retroactive provision of the award consisted of an increase of 6 cents an hour from May 1 to December 1, 1937, and 8 cents an hour thereafter, bringing the hourly scale to 65 cents for one-man car and bus operators, the highest ever in effect on the New York State Railways in Syracuse.

In the hearings of the case which consumed about three weeks, the receiver of the railway maintained that in view of the falling off in business the increase requested by the men should not be granted. The majority of the board, however, by its award, upheld the contention of O. David Zimring, who presented the case in behalf of the union, that a wage increase was fully justified by the evidence.

(From March 8 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

NEW FRUIT, VEGETABLE CANNERY PACT DEBATED

Wages and Hours Affecting 60,000 Workers in California Considered in Conference of Representatives of Unions and Employers.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—Progress in the negotiations for a 1938 wage, hour and working condition agreement for more than 60,000 Northern and Central California fruit and vegetable cannery workers was reported by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, which is acting as bargaining agency for the workers.

At the last meeting with representatives of the California Processors and Growers Association, acting for the cannery operators, the much discussed issue of seniority was tentatively settled, a compromise tentatively reached for a basic 10-hour day instead of the 8-hour original demand, and various minor clauses agreed upon.

The wage issue has to date only been touched upon, Vandeleur said, but will probably be the issue at the next meeting with the employers, to be held within the next ten days or two weeks.

The tentative agreement on seniority provides for one master seniority list in each plant, with brackets for permanent employes, residential seasonal employes, and non-residential seasonal workers. It protects workers carrying A. F. of L. books in preference to those seeking to become new members.

The Sunday off issue has been under discussion, but no agreement has been reached. The 10-hour-day compromise was reached after the workers asked an 8-hour basic day, and employers submitted a counter proposal for a 66-hour week.

Details of the discussions at three meetings held to date are being submitted by J. Paul St. Sure, Oakland attorney for the employers, to the entire membership of the Processors and Growers for decision. Negotiation meetings are held in Oakland.

(From March 8 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

G. H. LAKEY, CARPENTERS VICE PRESIDENT, IS DEAD

Became National Officer in 1915; Passed Away at Indianapolis After a Long Illness.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Indianapolis, Ind.—George H. Lakey, veteran officer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, died at the Methodist Hospital here on March 1, following an illness of several months.

Mr. Lakey was born in Chicago, and served his carpentry apprenticeship there. He joined the Carpenters Brotherhood in 1899 and served Local No. 58, Chicago, many years in various official capacities until he was named a general organizer by the International Office.

In 1915 he was elected second vice president of the Brotherhood, holding that office until September, 1929, when he became first vice president, the post he held until his death.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Myrtle Lakey; a daughter, Mrs. Edith Clark; a stepdaughter, Thelma Dawson; three sisters, Mrs. Adrian Starrett, and Mrs. Alice Olsen of Chicago, and Mrs. William Thompson of Philadelphia, and three brothers, A. B. Lakey of Lansing, Mich., and Charles and Frank Lakey of Chicago.

The funeral services here were attended by a large number of trade union officials, including Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

(From March 8 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

DISTILLING COMPANY'S ANTI-UNION POLICY HIT

Seagram & Sons Held Unfair to Organized Labor.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Louisville, Ky.—Following a conference between H. T. Willkie, of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Distilling Company and F. J. Dillon, representative of the American Federation of Labor, it was decided at a meeting of representatives of the American Federation of Labor in the offices of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor in Louisville to more vigorously than ever, publicize the unfair position of the Seagram Distilling Company.

It was decided to circularize the entire American Federation of Labor and to give the labor record of this company general publicity, with the hope that ultimately the Seagram Distilling Company would discontinue their unfair labor practices and agree to the negotiation of a practical and honorable working agreement with the American Federation of Labor.

American Federation of Labor Sponsored Creation Of United States Department of Labor, Green Says

(Continued from Page 1)

for profitable employment so that individual and social well being shall be promoted. Such information developed as services to foster, promote and develop the welfare of wage earners by legislation and by collective bargaining through the representatives of the union of their own choosing is the basic work of the Department of Labor.

"During the first twenty-five years of the peace-time activity of the Department of Labor a foundation has been laid upon which has been erected a fine superstructure for service. Labor has looked to the Department for service on Labor legislation and the administration of Federal Labor Laws such as child labor, immigration, Walsh-Healey, Wagner-Peyser, as well as for conciliation service in times of labor disputes.

Importance of Collective Bargaining

"Two laws have been enacted by Congress which represent a revolution in national thinking which should bring consequent changes in the services of the Department of Labor: the National Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act. The National Labor Relations Act marked the end of one long struggle for Labor's rights. Collective bargaining cannot be carried on intelligently or constructively without facts on labor conditions, Labor's share in industrial progress, knowledge of the financial conditions of the firm, past performance in the industry together with the outlook for the future. There is before us an unprecedented opportunity to realize the constructive possibilities through collective bargaining.

Taft Refused to Exempt Unions From Anti-Trust Act

"It is interesting to recall that when former President Taft signed the Act creating the Department of Labor, he vetoed the important Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill because it contained the proviso that none of the funds should be used to prosecute trade unions under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. This provision in the anti-trust appropriation section of Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, March 4, 1913, reads as follows:

"'Provided, however, that no part of this money shall be expended in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, the shortening of hours, or bettering the condition of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof **not in itself unlawful.'**

Legal Status Won For Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively

"That was the time when organized employers were trying to outlaw unions by injunctive writs and suits under the law designed to control trusts. This veto convinced Labor it would have to look to substantive legislation to establish and maintain its fundamental right to union membership for the purpose of collective bargaining. Milestones of progress along that road were the labor provisions of the Clayton Anti-Trust Law, the Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Act, Section 7A of the National Recovery Act, Executive Order of August 5, 1933, Public Resolution 44, and the National Labor Relations Act.

"Now that the Federal Government has guaranteed to wage earners the right to membership in unions for the purpose of collective bargaining, more wage earners will look to the Department regularly for information for use in collective bargaining. There will be a steadily increasing demand from persons negotiating union agreements for information on more industries and more occupations.

"We shall need not only information on current wage rates, actual earnings, hours and conditions of work, but fully rounded, up-to-date information on industries and their subdivisions. We shall need the facts on employment opportunities and on unemployment together with trends. We shall need comparative studies of collective bargaining provisions and machinery. The field to which collective bargaining machinery will be applied is as broad as that of the employment relation—salaried as well as wage earners.

Wants Labor Department to Administer Social Security Act

"The Social Security Act following a collapse of world economic institutions, reflects the conviction that when persons are denied opportunity to earn a living, society must make provision.

"Relief is no more a matter of charity where wage earners are concerned than when applied to industries, railroads, etc. It is a social responsibility for which provisions must be made and administered without the stigma of a means test or poor law. The development of this social security progress is only in its beginnings. Labor feels that its administration, touching so intimately the matter of wage earners welfare, should be in the Department of Labor, for it is to that Department that Labor looks for understanding of workers' rights and problems.

Urges Adequate Medical Service

"We are looking forward to the development of social security to provide against all of the hazards which interfere with gainful employment, including sickness. Labor has been considering all the increasing data and information showing that the main obstacles to adequate medical care necessary to good health are economic and that sickness is more frequent for those in the lower income families. That incomes of eighty per cent of all families are inadequate to meet the cost of needed medical care is a conservative estimate. We cannot, as a civilized nation, permit loss of health or life through withholding adequate medical service merely because the persons have not the money to pay. We hope the Social Security Act can be expanded rapidly and effectively.

Qualifications for Department Personnel

"For the personnel of the Department of Labor, Labor has a real concern. It is because we feel that the Department of Labor is the result of our own legislative work and because its administration is so intimately bound up with our rights and welfare, that Labor has been so insistent that the staff of the Department of Labor should be composed of those who have intimate knowledge and experience with the problems of wage earners and their unions.

"We look to the Department of Labor as the place of all places where there is understanding and acceptance of unions as the representative agency of the wage earners of this country, where union functions will be understood and respected and where service will be available, generously and intelligently.

Administers Conciliation Service and Immigration Laws

During the administration of the Department of Labor by its first Secretary, Honorable William B. Wilson, a mediation and conciliation service was created upon such a sound and satisfactory basis as to inspire the universal approval and cooperation of working men and women everywhere.

"During the administration of the second Secretary of Labor, Honorable James J. Davis, immigration legislation was enacted and its administration lodged with the Department of Labor. This legislative and administrative development was asked by and supported by the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor.

Has Charge of Women's and Children's Bureaus and Walsh-Healey Law

"Now during the administration of Secretary of Labor Perkins the mediation and conciliation department has been strengthened, the statistical department enlarged and made more practical and vital and the administration of the Walsh-Healey Act pressed. Under her administration the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau have grown and assumed increased responsibilities.

"A reference to these developments attracts our attention to the progress which has been made in the administration of the affairs of the Department of Labor since its foundation in 1903.

"We anticipate with satisfaction the service that will come in the next twenty five years of cooperation with the Department of Labor. We take pride in progress so far achieved but are impatient for expansion for wider and more effective service. We believe the welfare and progress of the Department of Labor are inseparable from that of the welfare and progress of the organized labor movement."

(From March 8 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Pennsylvania Labor Federation Taken Over by the A. F. of L.

Hines Calls Convention to Meet in Harrisburg on April 7, 8 and 9 to Elect Officers and Establish Procedure for Functioning of New Group.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Lewis G. Hines, Director of Organization of the American Federation of Labor, took over the seal, charter and records of the former Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, whose charter was recently revoked by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for refusal to expel C. I. O. unions.

Mr. Hines called a convention of the new State Federation of Labor to meet here on April 7, 8 and 9, at which, the call said, "officers will be elected and such revision of the constitution as is necessary will take place, per capita tax set, and in general the whole functions of the Federation will be turned over to the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor in Pennsylvania."

Mr. Hines said he will act as temporary president at the American Federation of Labor meeting and that James K. Knoud, of Philadelphia, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for Eastern Pennsylvania, will act as secretary.

The call for the A. F. of L. convention was sent to 2,181 locals throughout the State.

(From March 8 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Grain Processors Convention Elects Meyer Lewis to Office of President

N. D. Crane of Seattle Named Secretary-Treasurer; Vice-Presidents Represent Workers in All Sections of the Country.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The first national convention of the National Council of Grain Processors, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, re-elected Meyer L. Lewis president of the organization for two years. The Council is regarded as the forerunner of an International Union. Along with Mr. Lewis the following officers were elected:

Norman D. Crane, of Seattle, secretary-treasurer; Alfred Chandler, of Buffalo, vice-president in charge of feed division; W. W. Redmond, of Keokuk, Iowa, vice-president in charge of corn products division.

The following were elected Vice-Presidents in their respective districts: Sam Ming, of Seattle, for the West Coast; William Younkers, of Minneapolis, for North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Minnesota; John Zagar, of Chicago, for Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and eastern Missouri; Earl Dietz, of Kansas City, for Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and western Missouri; Robert Walsh, of Buffalo, for Eastern and New England States.

REMEMBRANCE ADVERTISING FIRM'S UNION-MADE GOODS RECOMMENDED

Importance of Agreement Negotiated by St. Paul Allied Printing Trades With Brown and Bigelow Emphasized by President Haggerty of Bookbinders Brotherhood.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The onward march of American Federation of Labor unions is gradually bringing into its ranks many old-established concerns that have always heretofore operated on a non-union basis. This has been true in many lines and is emphasized by the recent signing of a union agreement by Brown & Bigelow, St. Paul, Minn., one of the nation's leading creators of remembrance advertising, including calendars, novelties, playing cards and leather goods.

In speaking of this victory for labor, John B. Haggerty, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, who is also president of the Allied Printing Trades Association, stated:

"The unionization of this great plant, employing upwards of 1,500, and the cordial relations which now exist between the management of the firm and the officers of the printing trades unions generally, have been of material assistance to the printing trades."

"This concern (Brown & Bigelow) has one of the best equipped printing and manufacturing plants in the country," Mr. Haggerty continued, "producing a complete and elaborate line of calendars, direct mail advertising, special engraving, remembrance cards, playing cards, Mission leather and novelties made from glass and plastics. These products may now carry the Allied Printing Trades label."

Thus one by one, but in fast order, old-established concerns of consequence in industrial America are coming to realize the fairness to employes and actual advantage to employers that comes with organization of workers into strong A. F. of L. unions, capable of negotiating fair collective bargaining contracts and both willing and able to fulfill them.

Higher Pay Pact Won By Toledo Teamsters

Toledo, Ohio (AFLWNS).—The Teamsters Union here won a five per cent wage increase, a guarantee of a full 44-hour week with time and a half for over 48 hours, a week's vacation with pay and the closed shop, in an agreement reached with the Toledo Produce Association.

Fifteen commission houses belong to the Association, employing about 100 men. The guarantee of 44 hours' work per week was reported to have been inserted to end part-time employment, this being the second contract in which this provision was obtained by the Teamsters' Union in Toledo. Drivers, helpers and inside employes are covered by the union contract with the Toledo Produce Association.

N. Y. EMBALMERS UNION WINS FINE AGREEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

human body ten years of age or over is $15.00. The minimum price for a dead child is $10.00 from five to ten years of age; under five years $6.00.

Other provisions include minimum prices for derma-surgery whenever performed.

There is an arbitration clause which provides for no cessation of work or strikes, and all matters shall be arbitrated. The agreement runs for two years.

This agreement was negotiated by Organizer Charles Vonie and his committee, under the direction of William Collins, in charge of the New York Office. Within the next few months, the Union will sign up with the Association covering all of the larger undertaking establishments in greater New York. It has made a most successful start for a permanent union.

PACIFIC LONGSHOREMEN RETURNING TO A. F. OF L.

(Continued from Page 1)

apart from each other within the CIO. And the working agreement the CIO negotiated for its sawmill workers here in Portland is a matter of history.

"Sawmill workers have had enough, and are returning to the A. F. of L. Sept. 30, when longshore working agreements with employers must be renewed, is not far away. Longshoremen have taken a cue on what to expect from the kind of working agreement CIO got for the sawmill workers, and are looking to I. L. A. reorganization to save them from a similar deal when their own agreement expires."

(From March 8 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

UNIONS AND WORKERS EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Resources and Methods of Education Are Also Considered at New York Meeting.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—The Fourteenth Annual Washington's Birthday Conference on Workers' Education was held here at the headquarters of the Affiliated Schools for Workers. Representatives from workers' educational centers in more than twenty different sections of the country were present, from as far west as Minnesota and as far south as Monteagle, Tennessee.

The program of the Conference included a discussion on the resources and methods of workers' education, together with a consideration of the use of the union meeting for educational purposes.

At the dinner session on February 19, Julius Hochman, Vice-President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Emil Rieve, President of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, spoke on the relation of workers' education to the labor movement.

The Conference was concluded on February 20 by two discussions, one on workers' education and immediate trade union needs and a discussion on financing workers' education, at which Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary and director of the Workers Education Bureau of America, spoke on the trends in the financing of workers' education from private to trade union support.

An exhibit of materials on workers' education was set up and a series of motion picture reels were presented which showed the relationship of labor to problems of economic life.